



From left to right: Nicolae Grigorescu - Portrait of a Young Peasant Woman; Stefan Luchian - Banescu after a Rainfall; Gheorghe Petrescu - Venice-Rome; Nicolae Tonitza - Mangalia Houses; Theodor Pallady - Street in Saint-Paul; Marinus Buneson - Sula House; Francis Sira - Women of Ruc; Henri Calandru - Landscape; Victor Brauner - Portrait of a Woman



WATERCOLOUR

A painting genre of bright atmosphere and clarity, generally characterized by luminous, transparent and fluidity, watercolour does not depict whole of full meaning but a fragmented chain of reflections of the reality, according to the nature of the artist's outlook, a breath in the continuous flow of this reality captured by the painter with the rapidity and freshness of intuition. In the evolution of Romanian art watercolour has been the primordial element through which the artists have permanently freshened up their retina and renewed the image of nature alive. Used by most Romanian painters, this spontaneous and rapid technique has secured the freedom of expression.

Lying at the confluence between graphics and painting, yet depending on painting through its chromatic values, the technique of aquaport has in the course of time undergone mutations in the means of expression dictated by the new artistic orientation, often contributing to the elaboration of the plastic language of painters in whose creative undertakings the graphic or pictorial side was more marked, to keeping with the temperament and sensitivity of each of them. It is the case of Nicolae Grigorescu (1858-1907), Stefan Luchian (1898-1914), Theodor Pallady (1871-1958), Gheorghe Petrescu (1872-1949), Marinus Buneson (1891-1971), Francis Sira (1877-1953), Nicolae Tonitza (1898-1930) etc. Thus watercolour, largely illustrates the trends manifest in the Romanian flux art, shedding light on the value of the painter's contribution to the development and maturation of various artistic trends.

P. GEORGE



ROMANIAN NEWS

INFORMATION AND COMMENTARY WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY AGERPRES

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A FRUITFUL DIALOGUE WITH WORKING PEOPLE NICOLAE CEAUSESCU AND ELENA CEAUSESCU'S WORKING VISIT TO THE BRAȘOV TRUCK ENTERPRISE

On Friday, August 12, Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of Romania, and Elena Ceaușescu paid a working visit to the Truck Manufacturing Enterprise in Brașov.

The ICP and Romanian state leaders' new dialogue with the truck manufacturers centered on an analysis of the way action is taken to fully capitalize the technical and human potential available in that industrial unit, with a view to literally fulfilling plan tasks for 1985 and the whole five-year period.

Production sectors were seen from where significant data were supplied on the fulfillment of plan tasks and that collectively's concern to attain economic indicators.

During the visit, emphasis was placed on the contribution made by the research work conducted by the enterprise's experts for the modernization of production flows and the growth of the metal utilization index.

Expressing appreciation for these accomplishments, President Nicolae Ceaușescu stressed that they be applied and expanded on a broader scale to machine-building enterprises.

During his visit, the ICP General Secretary talked to workers and experts about the way in which plan tasks were fulfilled, about the action taken to continuously raise the quality of products. He also stressed about working conditions in the enterprise and the people's problems related to their lives and their work.

The analysis of the way in which the tasks incumbent on truck manufacturers in the ongoing year and the entire quinquennium are fulfilled, of programmes for updating production and manufacturing technologies, for handling products and improving the quality of production outlined during the Party General Secretary's meeting with the members of the council of working people at the enterprise.

Taking the time during the meeting, President Nicolae Ceaușescu showed the Truck Manufacturing Enterprise in Brașov to have developed considerably in recent years, to have at present a very large volume of fixed assets, a strong collectively of highly-skilled workers and experienced technicians, technicians and engineers, and a powerful party organization.

Referring to the immediate tasks incumbent on truck manufacturers, the President called attention to the need for urgent action to make up for arrears, technical and organizational measures being taken to fulfil the basic indicators under the 1985 plan. To that end, the council of working people was called upon to analyse the way in which the enterprise's workers and experts, in their capacity as owners, producers and end users, manage the facilities entrusted to them by society.



AUGUST 23 OUR NATIONAL HOLIDAY

1944 - 1988

A crucial moment for the destiny of the Romanian nation, the revolutionary act of August 23, 1944, was not only the brilliant sequel of the heroic revolutionary struggles waged by the progressive, democratic forces of the country against fascism, but also the opening act of a new page in the Romanian people's millennial history. The events of August 1944 marked the beginning of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation which brought to an end not only Romania's participation in a war loathed by all the Romanian people, but also the foreign occupation, the imperial domination and the country's political isolation. The August 23 act represents the outcome of intense historical accumulations of the same time being a lawful continuation of the struggle for fulfilling the supreme national ideals and a new stage in that process.

Started when the defeat of Nazi Germany was still a long way off, at a time when the human and material potentials of the United Nations and of the Axis were engaged in a high-strained clash, and when the internal conditions of Romania had already reached full maturation, the revolution was prepared and launched under the leadership of the National Front. The broadest coalition of political forces ever seen in the history of the nation. The achievement of that coalition of social and political forces whose coordinating nucleus was the Communist Party played an important role in ending the whole people in the fight at the only means for restoring back Romania's national independence and sovereignty as well as the north-western part of the country, snatched away by the fascist Vienna Award.



cont. from page 1

In August 1944, the social and political forces in Romania were not divided into opposed groupings and camps, which had a decisive importance for the victory of the revolution. Quite telling to the community of objectives laid down in the Proclamation to the country of the head of state, in the Declaration of the newly-formed government — which for the first time in the country's history also included representatives of the communist party — and in the Declaration of the CC of the RCP: toppling Antonescu's dictatorship, establishing a democratic regime, guaranteeing civil rights and freedoms, making amity with the United Nations and freeing the national territory from the Hitlerite and Horthyist occupation.

The Declaration of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party released on August 24, 1944 comprised a vibrant appeal to the entire people, calling "the workers, the peasants, the intellectuals and all Romania's citizens to fight unsparringly, with all weapons, against the Romanian people's deadly enemy, for the assurance of its future."

After the call of the commu-

nist party, the fight against the Hitlerian Wehrmacht was the character of a popular war. The patriotic fight groups and practically most of the civil population had an important role in obtaining the final victory. Fully understanding its patriotic responsibility, the Romanian army immediately and intelligently started to fight against the Hitlerian occupiers, liberating through its own forces, between August 23 and 27, the whole territory under the jurisdiction of the Romanian government at that time. Then on October 23, the Romanian soldiers liberated, next to the Soviet army, producing great casualties and material losses to the enemy, the north-western part of the country, taken away by Horthy's Hungary four years before.

In the ample political and socioeconomic programme of the communist party, the main question was the union of all national forces in their fight for the country's liberation, for the defeat of fascism. In order to reach these historical desiderata, the communist party launched the mobilizing call "Everything for the front, every-

thing for victory!", which at that time became the catchphrase of the whole Romanian nation.

The victorious fight started on August 23, 1944 inaugurated the new way of implementing the Romanian people's aspiration for freedom. The antifascist and antimperialist revolution of social and national liberation became stronger and stronger, the masses led by the communist party engaging in a long process of changing Romania's socioeconomic structure. Referring to the historic significance of this event, the Party General Secretary, Nicolae Ceaușescu stressed that "the multifaceted and antimperialist revolution of social and national liberation opened the path to carrying out the democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and the passage to building socialism. It ensured the conditions necessary for the great revolutionary changes." A new age of great transformation started. In the whole Romanian society, an age of creating a free, socialist, independent and sovereign Romania, so that after the Ninth RCP Congress Romanian could enter the most fertile age of its whole history, that of completing the construction of socialism and the passage to building the communist society.

ELENA CEAUȘESCU RECEIVED THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT, CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMISSION FOR TECHNOLOGICAL AND INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT

On August 16, Academician Elena Ceaușescu, First Deputy Prime Minister of Romania, Chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, received at Snagov Jarmir Urban, Deputy Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak government, Chairman of the State Commission for Technological and Investment Development.

During the interview, issues were approached related to the further development of Romanian-Czechoslovak technical and scientific collaboration in important areas of scientific research.

Emphasis was placed on the ascending course of the collaboration between Romanian and Czechoslovak scientists — which talks in line with the fine links of friendship and mutual cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples — and the determination was expressed to work for the development and diversification of bilateral cooperation in the basic sectors of the economy, scientific research and application of technical progress.

The understandings reached during summit meetings and talks were above to have created favorable prerequisites for the expansion of Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation in scientific and technological research, as well as in other areas of activity, for the benefit of the Romanian and Czechoslovak peoples, of the general cause of peace and understanding among nations.

ROMANIA IN THE WORLD • ROMANIA IN THE WORLD

TRADITIONAL PARTICIPATION IN THE BOGOTA INTERNATIONAL FAIR

The expansion of the commercial relations Romania has with 148 states is eloquently illustrated by the favourable evaluation registered by the development of the economic relations with the Latin American countries. A telling example in this respect is the intensification of the Romanian-Colombian goods exchanges.

This year, for instance, Romania has delivered on the Colombian market oil-

terrain and city cars, trucks, utility vans, trolleybuses, farm and industrial tractors, combine harvesters, electric counters, compressors, electric motors, machine tools, bearings, iron-and-steel products, pit wagons, tubular goods, chemicals, etc. At the same time, the Romanian imports from Colombia included both industrial processed goods and raw materials.

The presence of the Romanian firms on the Colombian market is also materialized by important cooperation ventures in domains of mutual interest, such as electrical engineering, raw material processing and medical assistance. Worth mentioning is the inauguration in Bogota, in December 1966, of an assembly line for electric counters meant to install the apparatus delivered by the Romanian producers as component parts. Likewise, "Rompetrol-Geomin" foreign trade enterprise made available various projects, studies, equipment, tools, for the Colombian partners and granted technical assistance within a cooperation venture in the sector of coking coal. Another form of collaboration is the application, in some Colombian clinics, of the geriatric treatments with original Romanian drugs such as GEROVITAL H.

This cooperation on multiple

planes determined a steady participation of the Romanian foreign trade enterprises in the Bogota International Fair. As Dumitru Enes, director of the Romanian pavilion at the 47th edition of the event hosted by the Colombian capital, stressed, "Romania participated for the 16th time in this exhibition. Both the public and experts appreciated the Romanian machine building, electrical engineering and chemistry exhibits. ARO 10 and ARO 210 all-terrain cars, already known by the Colombian partners, enjoyed great success."

As our colleague said, not only the ARO cars are well appreciated in Colombia but also the DACIA car. It is frequently seen here, being used as taxi in Bogota. "Besides the all-terrain cars — the director of the Romanian pavilion further said — special attention went to the electric counters and the DAO 32320

DF trucks, the S 335-type caterpillars and various machines. The electric counters enjoyed both public and commercial success. These products won an international award organized by the Colombian end users with a large and prestigious international participation, for the high reliability and long operation endurance.

Commercially, the Romanian participation in Bogota '68 was a success. Thus, during the fair a series of contracts were signed regarding the delivery of Colombia of spare parts for trolleys, industrial and household counters, metalurgical products, chemicals and others. At the same time, the Bogota exhibition was an excellent opportunity for negotiations meant to intensify bilateral cooperation in the near future.

AL. MARINESCU



One of the latest types of drilling rigs made at the Tiroviste oil-field equipment enterprise, offered for export

ARO IN THE WORLD

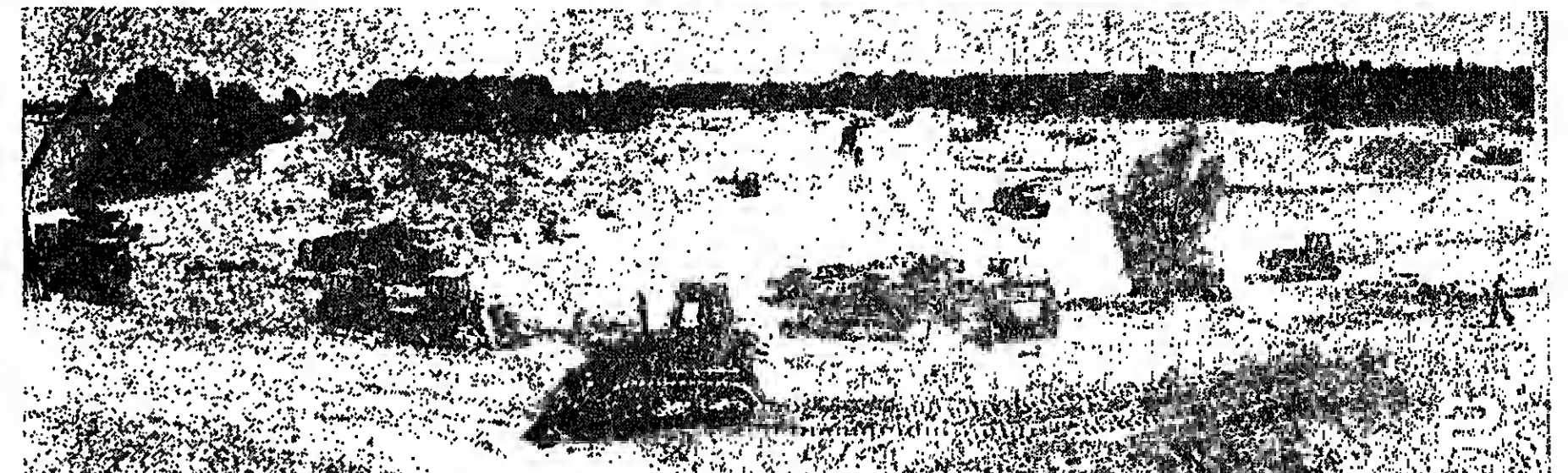
From their first contact with the outer world, the ARO land rovers manufactured at Cluj-Pucium, Mureș have joined the world circle.

Let us call up some of the trophies received in international contests: The Fortuna Cup in Nevada — the USA (1972), the Caragiu Prize in Colombia (1974), the Safari Cup, in Great Britain (1972) and many others, won with cars which had been prepared especially for that type of exploits. ARO was the first to cross the finish line in the Forest Rally and the Swamps Rally, both of them organized in Belgium, in the Poole Rally (France), in the Italian rally which took place round the Lake Maggiore, in the United States on part of the Beach Song Rally held in Oregon, etc. — all in all, 10 prestigious world rallies.

Foreign specialists speak about ARO with respect and valuation. The French 4x4 magazine ran that "ARO can mount anything, anywhere, anytime, but never hesitates to take that which you overcome any terrain, on any weather and any season with its technical originality and novelty." Ambassador of America: "ARO is a car with very good performance, both on the highway and on rough terrain, allowing it to rank among the first in the world's best land rovers. Moreover, it is very attractive."



The Argeș river's new destiny of becoming a waterway between Bucharest and the Danube and at the same time of offering safe and constant discharges for irrigations on a large farming area of the Ilfov Agricultural Sector and in Giurgiu and Călărași counties, is now skilfully and tenaciously translated into facts by thousands upon thousands of people equipped with an impressive technical arsenal. For some time, the 14,000 constructors working on the building site have been helped by another 4,000 arriving from 40 counties of the country and organized in complex brigades. The people and their machines change the Argeș's task throughout 83 km.



1 Work never stops on the Argeș river development building site. The photographer reached the building site entrusted to a complex brigade made up of constructors from Dobrova county in the evening. The night shift was ready to take over.

2 Hundreds of machine tools were scattered along the whole site: excavators, tip-up lorries, concrete mixing machines, graders, cranes, etc. But, naturally, the most important is the human factor: at this hour 18,000 people are working on the building sites of the Argeș river.

3 At Adunău-Copăcel, the present motor bridge, prolonged, widened and rigid will be moved up-

stream some 20 meters. Currently work is in progress on the bridge-supporting elements.

4 Until the canal is completed, some time will pass. But the future blue waterway has already had visitors: they are pupils from Sibiu, winners of a contest. Their prize was this on-the-spot lesson of Romania's new geography.

5 View from the future Bucharest-30 December port, in this spot however there will be no ships, only trains. In the background, one can see the reinforcement of the longitudinal beam which will support the wharf. And on the wharf trains will load and unload goods on and from ships.



IN THE FUTURE AGROINDUSTRIAL CENTRE OF FUNDULEA

THE HUMAN AND URBANISTIC GEOGRAPHIC PRESENT OF AN IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC CENTRE

on the scene

In a possible dictionary of cultivated plants, several pages for the letter F should be devoted to Fundulea. Far there are a few dozens of varieties and hybrids of cereals, technical and fodder plants that are called Fundulea.

In fact Fundulea is a plain village naturally evolving towards an urban condition in an altogether special manner. Here everybody is concerned with agriculture, on various levels, from the vegetable garden near one's house, to fundamental scientific research. The palette of the professional training of the people who work in the commune is impressive: farming mechanics, agronomists, biologists, chemists, physicists, foremen and mechanical engineers, animal breeders, zootechnicians, veterinarians, nutritionists, geneticists, pharmacists, teachers, programmers etc. All of them carry an agriculture-related activities, whether they work at the cooperative farm, the agriculture mechanization station, the agricultural high school, the Sugar Beet Growing Research Institute, the Central Station for Medicinal Herb Growing Research, at the Cereal and Technical Crop Research Institute (ICPT) etc.

Of the 3,600 jobs existing in the village 600 are held by people with higher training. Two out of one hundred engineers are doctors of science. Some of these who work here are members of the Romanian Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences and of other important scientific forums abroad. For instance, engineer Cristian Hera, DSc, was elected chairman of the soil fertility commission by the world congresses in Moscow and Edmonton. He is also a permanent expert of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Viorel Vranceanu, DSc, is the coordinator of the FAO programme for sunflower growing, and Emil Fănu, DSc, is a UNIDO expert etc.

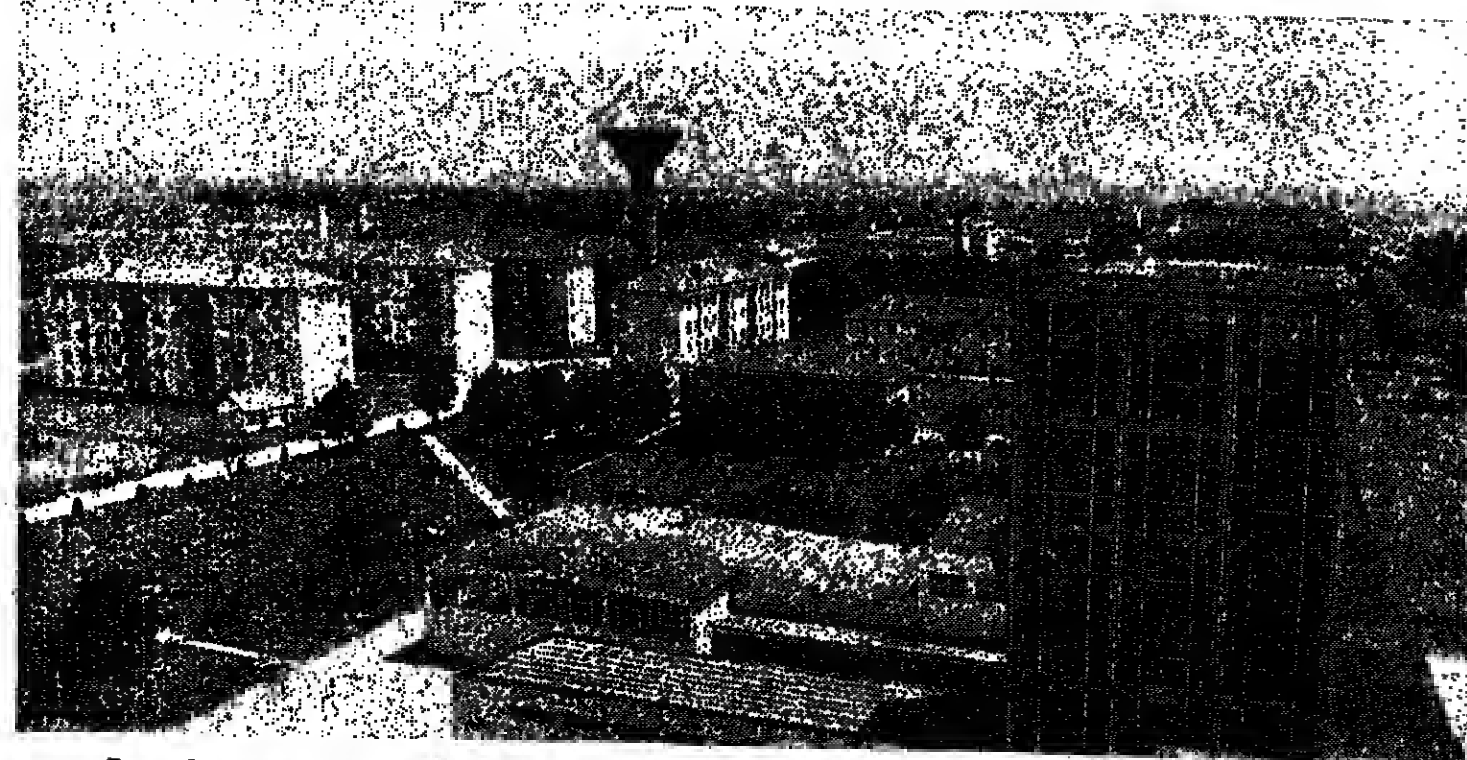
Fundulea village also has a rich publishing life. Periodically issued here are the Annals of the Cereal and Technical Crop Research Institute, Probleme teoretice și aplicative de agrotehnică (Theoretical and Applied Questions of Agrotechnology), Protecția plantelor (Plant Protection), Probleme teoretice și aplicative de genetică (Theoretical and Applied Questions of Genetics).

The same people you usually meet in Fundulea commune can be seen in Rome, Moscow, Coira or Beijing, because those who work in Fundulea travel all over the world, while Fundulea is often visited not only by specialists but also by heads of state and government who want to see one of the possible variants of the agriculture of the next millennium.



biotechnologies and genetic engineering, phytohygiene and other alternative energy sources. The researches are conducted on a central basis both in the institute's central and in other research units in this country. For — as Paul Varga pointed out — while in industry the manufacturing technology of a certain product can be the same in any part of the globe, in agriculture technologies differ from one region to another. "Agriculture" he said, "is a science of the place". Consequently, ICPT of Fundulea subordinates 19 stations and collaborator with a few dozen research units. The institute's collaborators also include agronomy faculties, agricultural enterprises and peasant cooperatives, providing another form of research with education and production. ICPT Fundulea is its capacity as coordinator of

Overall view of the Station of Research into Cereals and Industrial Plants of Fundulea (centre, left) and of blocks of plants (bottom) accompanying "narcissus" from research laboratories, greenhouse and field.



A 7,000 HECTARE LABORATORY

By its economic dimension and the scientific value of its activity the Cereal and Technical Crop Research Institute is the most important institution at Fundulea. "Our concerns" — Paul Varga, DSc, said — "primarily focus on developing new highly productive varieties and hybrids, with a high content of useful substances, resistant to diseases, pests, unfavourable weather (frost, drought, scorching heat etc.), suitable for mechanization and for an intensive culture system, and which should make best use of the water and fertilizer."

My colleagues noted that in agriculture technical aspects were more closely related to the social, economic, political etc. context than in industry. That is precisely why one is seeking optimum crop technologies for obtaining maximum outputs with low energy consumption, the most efficient measures of disease, pest and weed control as part of an integrated system with a minimum consumption of chemical substances, both for cutting expenses and for protecting the environment.

One does not avoid theoretical questions of fundamental research either. Setting out from the premise that today's theory is tomorrow's practice, the institute has developed significant genetic, physiological and plant biochemistry studies.

At present ICPT coordinates 19 research programmes of highest interest, which include 200 themes with over 1,000 experiments. Their wide concerns range from researches for boosting the production of some plants (wheat, barley, rye, flax, maize, oats, sorghum, poplar, hemp, flax, hemp, cotton etc.) to



these programmes, researches an orchard conductor who harmonizes the sounds of several instruments in one time. The researchers — it employs are usually the best professionals in this country.

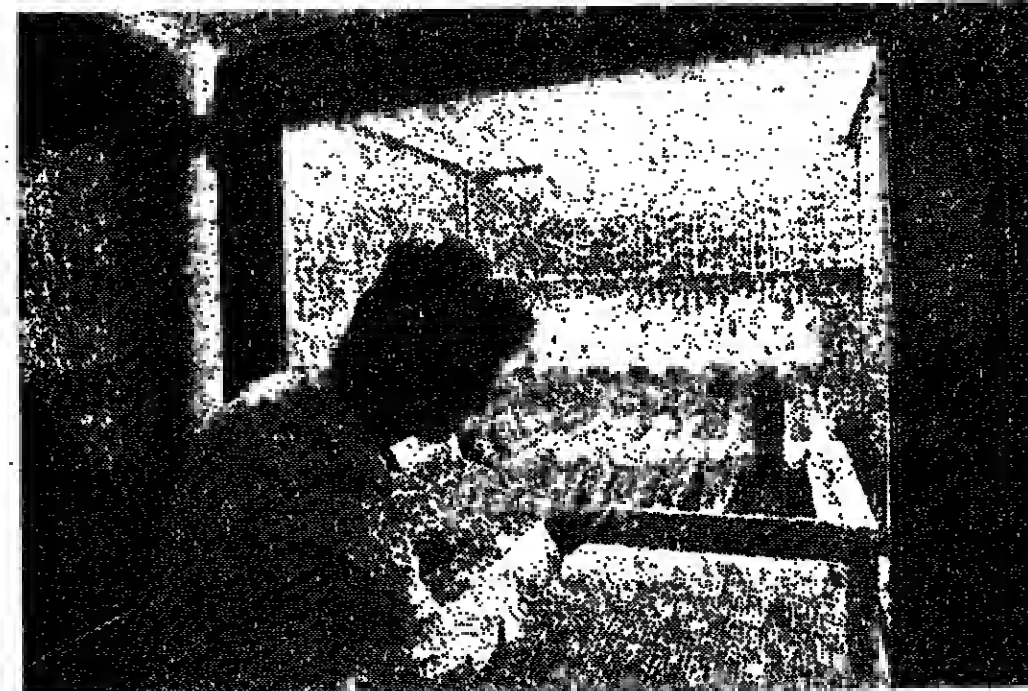
Given the specific nature of the questions he studies, the researcher cannot confine himself to laboratory work. He must verify any experiment to the field. With its 7,000 hectares, ICPT Fundulea can with

good reason be considered an immense open-air laboratory. Some 1,200 ha are devoted to experiments, while 5,800 ha are used for actual production. It is there that the ideas gained through research are materialized. Eight farms specialize in producing seeds of superior biological categories. The complex for drying, threshing, conditioning, treating and storing the seeds has a capacity of 15,500 tons.

THE GENETICISTS' WONDER PLANTS

The potato, that wonder plant developed in the laboratory by crossing potatoes with potatoes, which has tubers and whose fruits are edible tomatoes continues to amaze people. "The Romanian researchers" — engineer Marian Verzea, head of the genetic engineering collective said — "have set themselves a no less spectacular long-term goal: transferring the perennial character from wild species to the main cereals cultivated in this country,

professionalism, enthusiastically pursuing an idea permanently dissatisfied with his work. The passion for research is the "natural combination" of progress. The researchers of Fundulea make up one family cherishing the same ideals. And nothing is more praiseworthy than their incurable disease inflicted by the virus of science, a disease prolonging life and preserving spiritual youth in search of an ideal.



wheat and maize." Combining cell nuclei from different plants is not very easy either. The Fundulea researchers, with the assistance of a specialized institute in Cluj-Napoca, have devised an apparatus for the electroporation of the protoplasts (cells whose membranes have been removed). But the further steps to be taken are obscure, with infinite variations.

Pursuing a nearer goal are Marian Verzea's researches aimed at developing trillialis varieties adequate to the climate and soil in this country. Trillialis is also an artificial plant, created by man, very much like the potato. They were obtained a century ago by crossing wheat and rye. It was only after 1950 that it started rivaling the producers' interest. Today it is cultivated on hundreds of thousands of hectares. My colleague starts his researches from home-grown wheat and rye varieties and lines perfectly adapted for obtaining primary forms of trillialis. From them the researchers will select the most high-yielding forms.

In the near future, the geneticists of Fundulea will be concerned with devising the technology of "in vitro" selection of the native biological material, obtaining bioplasts (with only half of the ordinary number of chromosomes) and the in vitro selection of the "extremophile" resistant to various stresses (salt, excess drought, frost, great atmospheric concentration, etc.).

A colleague's dream — said another — is to bring together in a vegetal organism all favourable characteristics that have been obtained separately. To be able to transform a single gene carrying just one trait from one species to another.

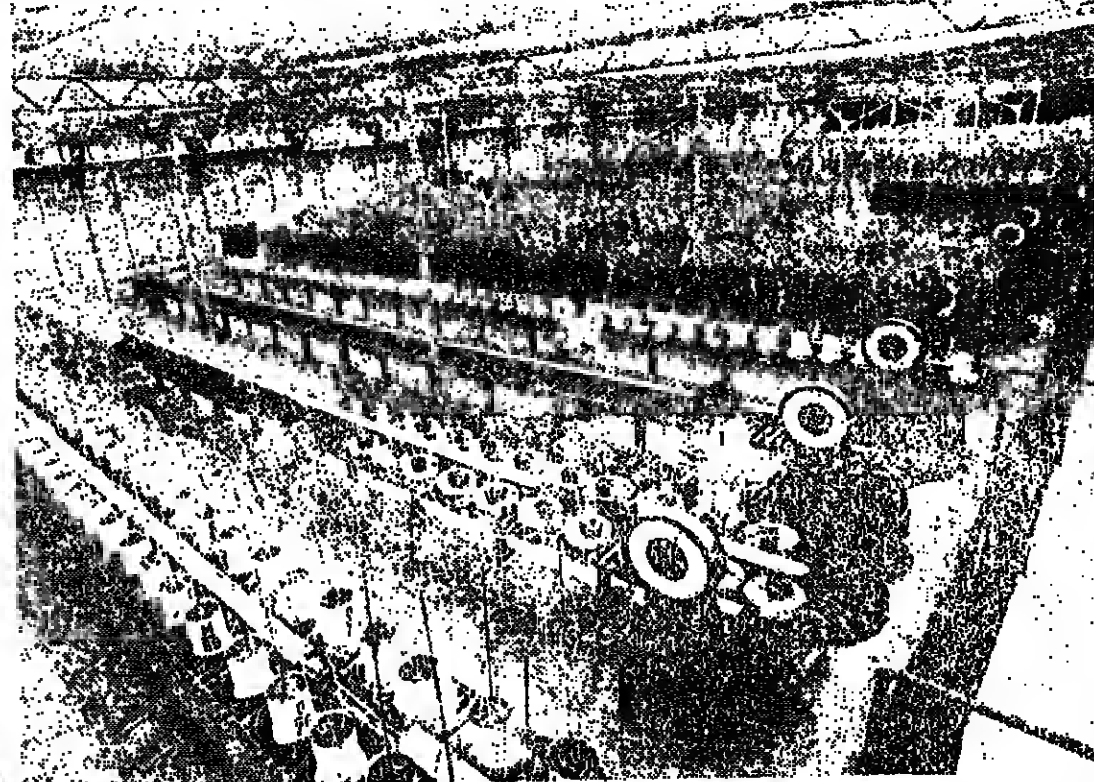
CERTITUDES

Most research themes however have an immediately applicable nature, meeting the producers' demands.

Over the last 20 years, nearly 200 new strains and hybrids have been homologated. The figure is not suggestive enough, though. Here is an excerpt from a scientific work published last year: "The period of establishment of the free-pollination strains and of the local corn populations with hybrids between consanguineous lines (1957-1960) the average production grew from 1,330 to 1,770 kg per ha" (ICPT Annals, vol. IV, 1987, p. 11). The Fundulea 220 corn hybrid with a long vegetation period proved, for many years and on thousands of hectares, that it can yield over 20,000 kg grain per ha. Ten-to-twelve times more than the hybrids cultivated two decades ago!

As part of the wheat, rye and trillialis research programme, last year a team of researchers headed by engineer N. Săndulescu, DSc, homologated the Fundulea 4 wheat strain credited with an average yield of 6,300 kg per ha. The same team has more recently submitted to the national strain testing and homologation commission (CROS) another hybrid, Flămând 05. In the recently completed campaign, this hybrid proved a yield of 9,800 kg of wheat per ha on irrigated soils, not only at Fundulea but also at the Gălbenești research station. Researches are further conducted for obtaining new genes valuable for their high protein content and disease resistance.

Another group of researches headed by engineer Alexandru Bădu, DSc, has advanced to CROS two new strains of barley



URBAN STRUCTURES

"We are among the first to apply the newly-developed technologies on the plots of the cooperative farms", said the director of the Farming Machinery Station, mechanic Vasile Ch. Rădulescu. He had been working here since he was 17, in 1953, when the commune boasted just a couple of tractors of the first type, manufactured in Romania. Today, the station he heads owns 280 tractors and 80 self-propelled machines. The area it works covers nearly 10,000 ha — the property of the cooperative members in the area. He, too, like all farming mechanics in the area, is a native of these places. "There is a great stability of the personnel staffing all units in our commune", said mayor Rada Stănescu. On the one hand,

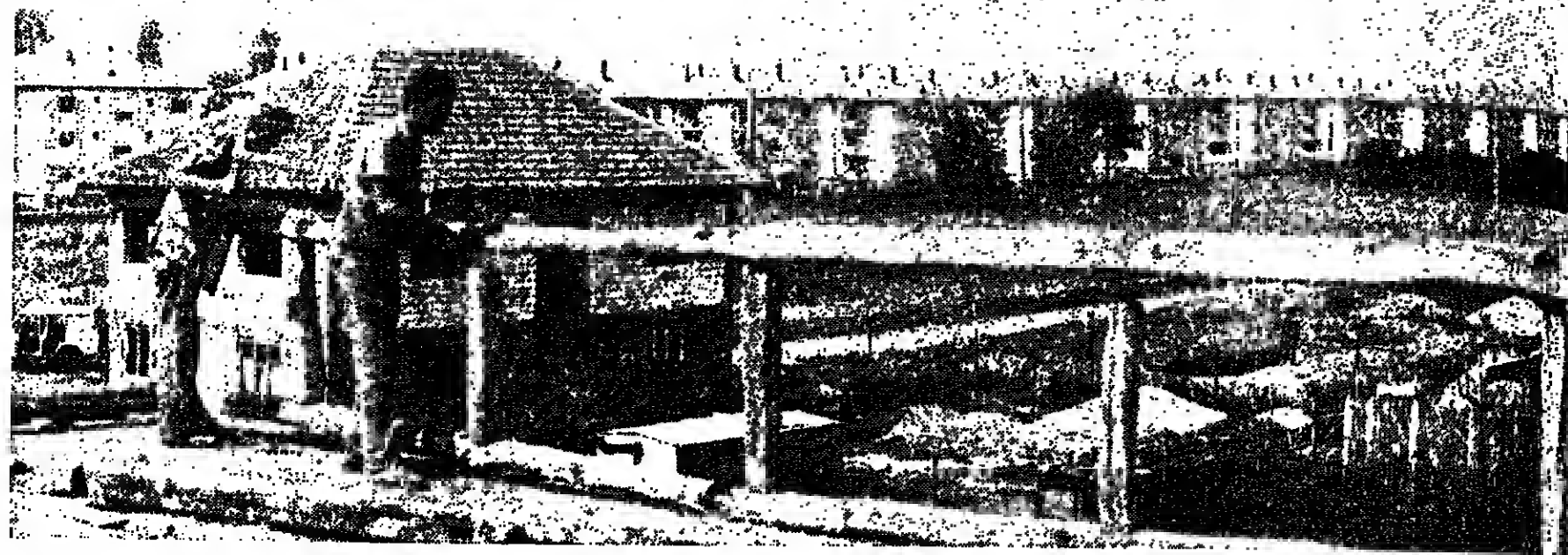
nearly all those who work in the commune live here, and, on the other, nearly all those who live in the commune work here. Although Fundulea lies at barely 30 km from Bucharest, therefore at a convenient distance for commuting, very few people have been lured by the city. The people living and working here lack nothing of what the town offers them. Because, even if administratively Fundulea is still a village, living conditions, the economic and cultural standard are by now on a par with those in towns.

The commune boasts a modern shopping network including a supermarket, and a wide range of service units meeting the immediate needs — from brick laying and drying to elec-



tronic repairs and car servicing. People can look after their health at the two dispensaries and the children playing alone, while in the village, with domestic medicine and general medicines sections. The children can also play in the park, from the active village. There is also a youth club, a women's club, a football stadium, swimming pool etc. The children's school and part of the newly-built houses are adjacent to the running water and sewerage networks.

G. OSTAYANU



ȘIMIAN COMMUNE IS BEING URBANIZED

For years on end the inhabitants of Șimian commune worked in industrial enterprises in the nearby town of Drobeta-Turnu Severin (Județul Mehedinți county). Very much as in so many other villages, new houses, schools and dispensaries have emerged there. However, the town exerted a greater attraction.

The commune's authorities, consulting with the locals, came to the conclusion that new dwellings had to be found to order to keep the people,

especially the young ones, in their own village.

The local cooperative farm set up industrial departments, the new shops rival similar ones in the town not only by the buildings proper but also by their supply.

Finally, the plan for the development of the future urban centre of Șimian has been approved by the residents and started to be applied. The first results of this activity can be seen in our photo above.

From the information supplied by Constantin Floride the director of the Didactic and Pedagogical Publishing House, we learn that most of the textbooks for primary, secondary and high school students were printed and supplied to schools and bookshops. The rest of the titles will appear until September 15, when the new academic year starts.

An important work by the reputed Romanian mathematician Dan Bărbulescu — Axioma Axiomatică — was re-printed for college students. Moreover, should be noted that three years ago, another volume, Algebra, belonging to the same author, was also issued.

AGRICULTURE AND INFORMATICS

On whole, areas should be located so that the best crops may be obtained in order to achieve the best territorial repartition of production. This year, by the help of the computer, the results of the main 15 cultures have been established. They total 81 percent of the total value of production. From the results of the solution given by the computer it was established that 2,773 ha less than last year and the prospects for this year are needed in order to obtain the planned production. At the same time, expenses for capital outlay the whole planned production could be reduced by 17 million lei.

The sixth edition of the English text of the mountainous area, it means representing 22 localities of several Romanian localities entered the contest. The 300 participants had to pass highly exact tests: alpinism, computer orientation, identification of the mountain flora, etc.

Obviously, the most important event was in a game-the-stock market through the English translation.

In the left photo: Tourist in the Șimian Mountains.

CORIANDER AROMA

Sandra is the name of a new variety of coriander (Coriandrum sativum) obtained and homologated by the research station for medicinal and aromatic herbs at Fundulea. The new variety is remarkable by its high production capacity (1,500 kg fruit per hectare, 27 percent more than local varieties) and through a higher content of volatile oil. Much in demand in the food industry and in cosmetics enterprises, this new variety of aromatic herb has been promoted this year in cultures of big areas and continued the production of it had been credited with at its homologation.



FOR THE DANUBE DELTA VISITORS

Tourists who want to visit the Danube Delta have at their disposal a new ship, built by the specialist Tulcea enterprise.

The technical and exploitation characteristics of the ship — 28 m long, 5.75 m wide and a draft of only 1.1 m — allow its access in Delta's labyrinth of channels on new routes.

The ship is equipped with a 420 hp engine and can reach a speed of 12 knots per hour. Its capacity is 50 persons.



A new edition of the national student computer contest has recently come to an end in Craiova.

The participants, having come from various university centres in Romania, carried on their activity in subsections focusing on computer programming, digital computer systems and programming systems.

According to associate professor Nicolae Dăo, D.Eog, the dean of the electrical engineering department in Craiova, the contest shed light on the existence of a large number of computer-ist contestants and users.

CLOSE OF THE SUMMER COURSES

On Monday, August 15 the 29th edition of the summer courses and colloquia on the language, literature, history and art of the Romanian people sponsored by the Bucharest University wound up in Bucharest.

For three weeks, the 70 trainees from 21 countries attended practical Romanian language courses, lectures and seminars, discussions, music festival trips to various places of scientific and tourist interest in Bucharest and throughout the country.

The participants also offered an artistic programme including choral adaptations of folklore (soloists) the Italian student Federico Viorio from the University of Padua, a selection of verses recited by their authors — Paula Nina Josa and Arendia Burescu (USSR), a moment of 20 minutes presented by professor Sanyia Ilyay from the University of Kyoto, Japan. Editor and translator JPI Nădăre (Czechoslovakia), and poet and translator Buki Ymeri (Yugoslavia) expressed their thanks and their thoughts about the Romanian language in Romanian.

Our photojournalist Zile Buzău captured a moment during the artistic performance (photo below).



COSTINEȘTI '88 THE YOUNG ACTORS' GALA AND THE YOUTH FILM GALA THE UP-AND-COMING GENERATION



The last evening of the 11th edition of the Youth Film Gala at Costinești, a youth's Black Sea coastal resort. An over-crowded amphitheatre is taking in the whole prize-awarding spectacle open-mouthed. Hand shaking, back slapping, prize handing and... Cheers. The prize for the best male part goes to Victor Rebengulac for the Moromete (The Moromete Family), directed by Sára Gulescu after the late Marin Preda's novel carrying the same title. The prize for the best female part in the same film goes to Luminița Gheorghiu for Catrina Moromete in the same film which, in its turn, receives the Grand Prix adding to another two, this time international, awards won of Son Ramo and Sontorom. Two remarkable actors of Romanian film and theatre, who have reached full artistic maturity.

However, the jury decides to award a mention to a fresh graduate from the Institute of Theatrical and Cinematographic Art in Bucharest, namely Emilia Popescu. The actress is the revelation of the festival as a protagonist in the musical comedy in five acts of the festival (I Miss You Every Day) directed by Gheorghe Vișnițchi. The audience cannot forget that the young explosive and self-assured actress also appeared in The Moromete Family, playing Ilina, a daughter of the ill-forded peasant Moromete, glia, the incontestable leaders of the honours list; they played her "parents". She received a distinction, however, for the part played in another film. But the coincidence is all the more striking: somehow, she symbolizes the communication between two generations, between those who now can express themselves creatively and the newcomers, the fresh talents. The generations' "relay race" continues under good auspices...

HOW CAN SOME ACTORS BECOME THE ACTORS?

Much has been written about the Romanian school of actors, and with good reason, because along the decades, the theatre and then the cinema have produced many highly rated names, some of which became great stars. But, as is known, a generation is not a self-sufficient entity. It must be connected to a viable tradition and build its communication vessels through which it may look to the future. An artistic, but also moral, equality, these things are imperative particularly in art, because any hiatus can affect a whole cultural evolution. The contemporary Romanian is aware of such a situation. An evidence of it is the existence of an Institute of Theatrical and Cinematographic Art in Bucharest which leads — it could hardly be otherwise — the name of classic Ion Luca Caragiale. Every year young boys and girls graduate from the Institute, embarking on the road to every corner of the country, eager to practice their profession. The Institute has a modern studio (Casandra), a real performance hall which has seen the debut of many generations of actors. Every year the studio takes part in evening staged throughout the country (Freaks, "gaitas", "days" and festivals), alongside professional

troupes, so as to acquire some experience (sometimes even prizes) or just to prove their value. Many students-actors are collected by various theatres or film studios.

Then, at national level, every two years a Gala of Theatrical Shows for Youth is organized in different towns. Moreover, for more than a decade Festivalul has been sponsoring many highly rated and a gala of youth films. The best of them receive prizes and sometimes offers from film studios, film directors, arousing the attention of critics, too. Personally, I have missed only a couple of these events: I have been able to watch many a generation of actors making their appearance on stage. Many



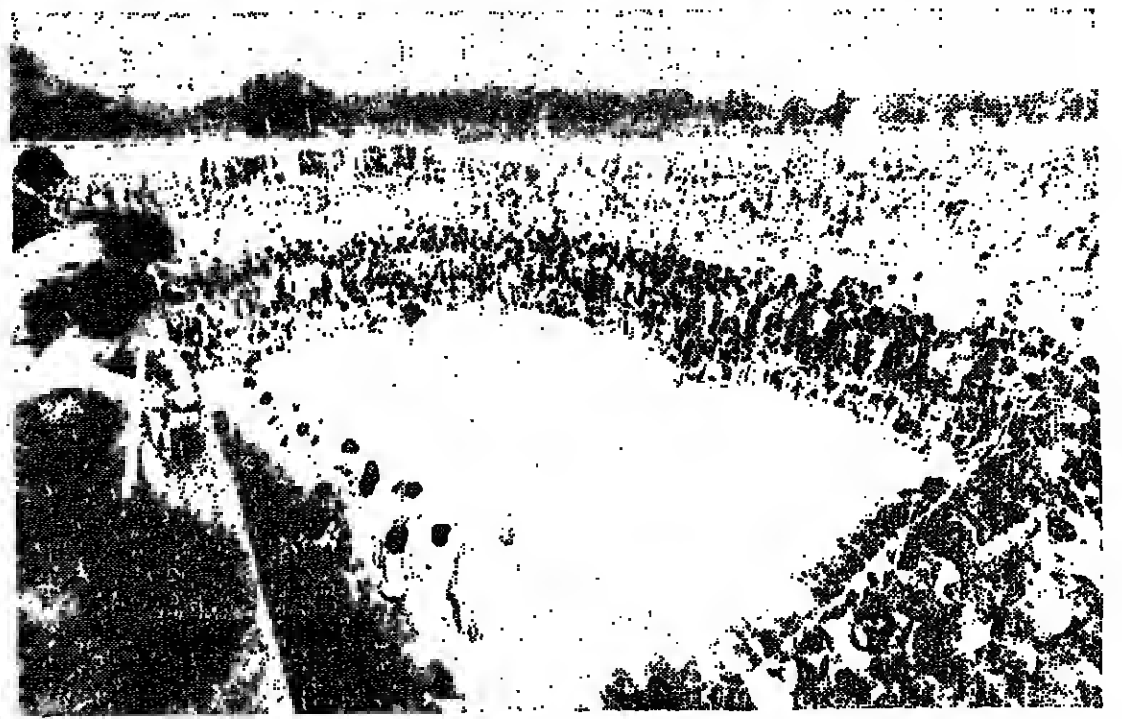
After seeing the films Flames on Treasures (centre), The Moromete Family (bottom left) and Test of Conduct (bottom right), film directors met with young spectators in a quite unusual place for discussions — The Costinești beach (top).



winner of previous editions featured an already accomplished star in films selected for this year's competition. This is the case of Sorbon Ionescu in Tudor Mărcuș's Miracolul (The Miracle), which evokes the transformation of once arid lands into fertile fields. The spectacular is based on a true story. One year ago the actor received a prize for the best male part in Pădură (The Woodland Girl), directed by Nicolae Mărgineanu, jointly with Adrian Finiaș, who has also earned an award for Valeriu (The Exile of Volcan), by George Cornea, a vigorous film about geologists. Equally good are Mariana Bărbulescu, who last year won the prize for the best female part in Figuranți (The Extras), by Marin Ursu, and Tora Vasilescu, George Mihăilă, Tania Filă and Valeria Silariu. The "tough" Pădură Nicolae has recently been given a part in Corneli Diaconescu's Născuți în grădini (Born in Gardens), a film about village marionette operators, which received the Jury's Special Prize and the

larged with such names as Magda Calance, now starring in her seventh film Flăcăul pe câmp (Flames on Treasures); Vasile Mureșan — of his tenor voice (Psihronză-mă doar penit! Iluz — Keep Me for You Alone, directed by Virgil Calotescu); Ecaterina Mazare — six roles (for which a truly remarkable role in Pus în dul — Put to death); Bogdan Stănescu, having featured in eight movies, the most recent one being Rezervă în aur (Substitute at the Starling Line) by Anghel Mora, awarded the prize for directorial debut at the present edition; Andra Unescu — five films, five parts, of great expressivity; Calin Paroschivescu — ten roles, three of them earning her best-female-part prizes (for which two for her parts in Virgil Calotescu's Buletea de București (Burestean ID) and Căminul cu repetiție — Repeat Wedding. "If the part of Liviu in Psihronză-mă doar penit! Iluz, the latest film I have been cast in — a complex character having reached a crossroads in her life, the threshold between adolescence and maturity, the

Thus, the audience warmly received the "high-schoolers", film series (Licență). The High-School Students, Declarație de dragoste — Declaration of Love and Extremă la dirigenție — Test of Conduct directed by Nicolae Corjoi, based on scripts by George Sava, which has created numerous "stars" of the young generation. One of them is Teodora Mores (cast in two films, four of them entering the Costinești contest), then there is Dana Sirbu (three films), Lucian Năla (two films), Mihai Constantin (three films), Ștefan Băută Jr. (two films) and, last but not least, Tudor Petruț, (four films) who thinks that "at present the Romanian cinema breathes youth, lends to modernity itself, through its own, original means of narration. The youngest actors, some of them still students, have captivated the audience through their attempt to create an original acting style, that is, very close to life around us, proposing characters, temperaments, psychologies, destinies whose problems, wishes, aspirations belong to all togeth-



frontier of professional and sentimental options will be in convincing, plausible one, this is due to the professional, favourable state of mind which prevailed during the shooting, as well as to the crew."

DREAM AND REALITY

Analysing the evolution of such young actors but also of others, chronologically following them, one can note that their road to the seventh art has not been conditioned by the well-known long apprenticeship, even if, just as in any other field, the consolidation of one's name is not an easy thing to do. Most of them "got in at the front door, thanks to their ta-

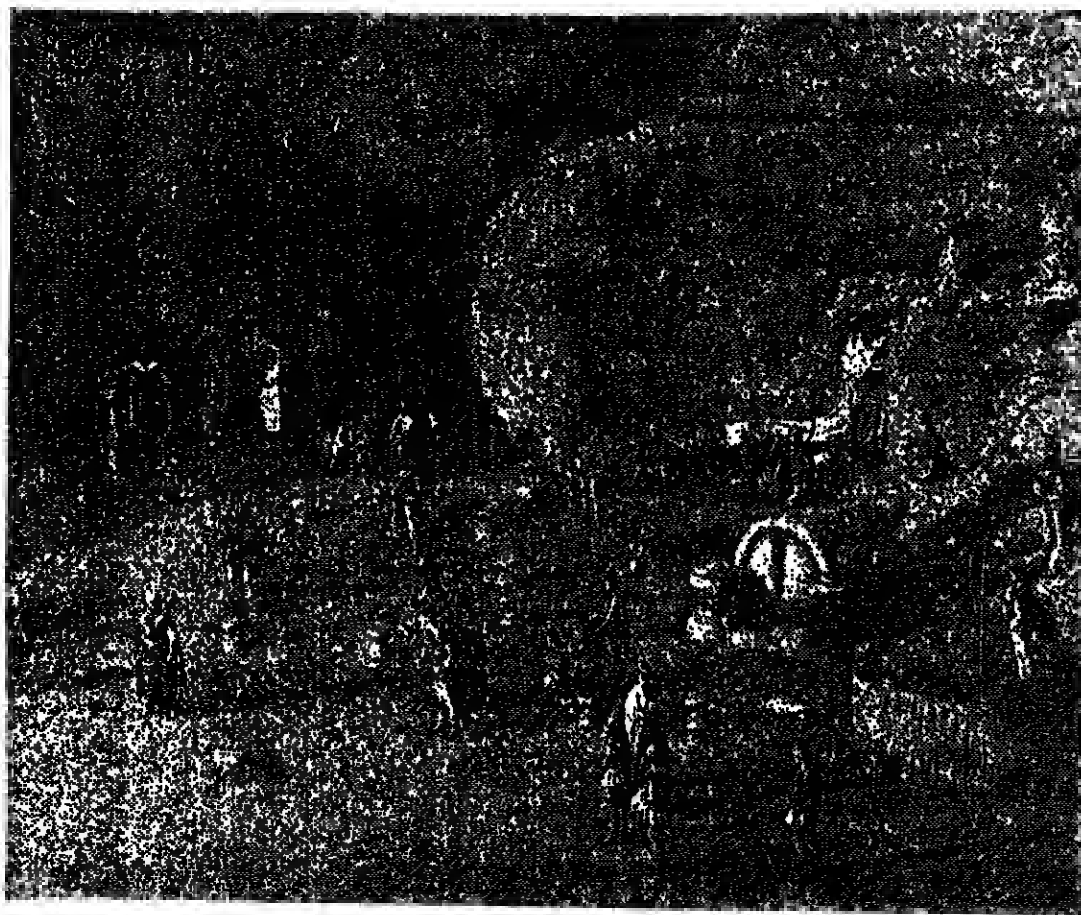
her and in everyone separately. We must have confidence in ourselves in the new wave of creators, together with society as a whole, in order to create a truly valuable Romanian seventh art."

Finally, two editions of the Costinești festival have been enough for George Alexandru to win a name for himself through his parts in Noi, cei din linia întâi (We, in the Front Line), by Sergiu Nicolaescu and Rezervă în aur by Anghel Mora; an undisputed talent and actor of great possibilities having a beautiful career in front of him. Valeriu silina (The Exile of Volcan) by George Cornea has propelled Ruxandru Băcescu (not for fourth film) to the ranks of the actresses whose further evolution must be followed. Marian Răilescu has been cast in three films: Anca Silășian, with three films, has reached particular success with Pădură de iapă (The Boech Forest) by Crăciun, Nichita Mihăilescu, white Blance. Brad, with two films, shown particularly in Dumitru in familie (Sunday with the Family) by Francisc Munteanu. Diana Gheorghiu (three roles) stood out in Senia Albală (The Blue Sledge) by Ioan Chiriac, Răzvan Popo (four movies) in Al născuți în grădini (Born in Gardens) by Nicolae and Pădură-mă doar penit! Iluz (The Woodland Girl) by Virgil Calotescu. Having played just one part, yet an extremely sensitive one (in Pădură-mă doar penit! Iluz) by Nicolae Mărgineanu, Mănușelă în grădini (The already won the public, while Ana Ceantă (four films) performed remarkably in Pădură-mă doar penit! Iluz (The Woodland Girl) by Virgil Calotescu. Moving played just one part, yet an extremely sensitive one (in Pădură-mă doar penit! Iluz) by Nicolae Mărgineanu, Mănușelă în grădini (The already won the public, while Ana Ceantă (four films) performed remarkably in Pădură-mă doar penit! Iluz (The Woodland Girl) by Virgil Calotescu.

Prize for Best Direction in the previous edition, Felix Nicolae had received a best-male part for his performance in Pădură-mă doar penit! Iluz (The Woodland Girl). Young Claudia Alencu, a protagonist of the festival, led to Nicolae Mărgineanu's Flăcăul pe câmp (Flames on Treasures), a film which received a prize for direction.

Without being "key-carrying" actors on television until reaching the age of conscience or acting as extras, they have assumed a creative responsibility, seeking the public's attention not through cheap tricks but by facing their ideological, moral and artistic challenges. This is a kind of individual, respectful, youthful talent on having its say on the other works of the time's commitments.

VLADIMIR ODRĂSCU
GABRIEL C. FLOREA



A RESURRECTION: THE ANCIENT THEATRE



The Dramatic Theatre of Constantia is an artistic institution whose presence in the contemporary cultural landscape has become increasingly more manifest. Several remarkable performances, as well as a couple of enthusiastically welcomed initiatives have won it a large and faithful audience among theatre-goers. An idea which has elicited broad resonance was to organize scenes of ancient drama. What did the spectators have in mind when they decided to stage such an event ten years ago? The theatre of Constantia proposed the temporary spectacle of a new acceptance of ancient plays, in the sense of giving new life to the ancient past by presenting their essence in the background of the remnants of Greek cities strewn along the Black Sea coast, namely at Tomis (today Constantia), Callatis (now Mangalia), Histria, Adamclia (Tropaeum Traianum), but also in other places of cultural interest along the shores of Pontus Euxinus.

The ancient drama actors have gained tremendous momentum. Plays never staged before or which had seen few performances were brought to the forefront of public attention by being mounted in open air, in unusual places, in parallel, Constantia's theatre proposed its audience contemporary texts or selections from works frequently evoking antiquity. Thus, recent tragedy has found an unusually wide medium of understanding in the audience, now able to see and get the message of a drama whose ethic and aesthetic values are in-

tegral. Another way of re-creating the topicality and endurance of texts composed two thousand years ago or more. And a unique occasion for us to live again a drama lost for ever: an opportunity to meditate and try to get closer to the ancient model of that drama which was played particularly under the clear sky, within cities whose

walls held out against sea waves and storms of time. Along several editions, the ancient drama scenes have included different types of shows, seen through as many directorial eyes, in which the performance of the actors of the Dramatic Theatre of Constantia was carried far beyond the simple professional devotion, taking into consideration the difficulty of staging such plays. There were several outstanding shows, including The Legends of the Alrides, a selection of excerpts from the ancient drama pervaded by a single theme, presented on the shore of Histria.



THE 4TH - 5TH CENTURIES ON THE LOWER DANUBE

The work, Moesia Secunda, Scythia and Nisibis, by Mihail Zahradne was brought out in the prestigious "Archaeology Library" series of the Publishing House of the Academy. Such a lengthy research on the data supplied by Notitia Dignitatum — a historical document of great value on the organization of the civil and military administration in the late Roman Empire (4th-5th centuries) is carried out in the Romanian historiography for the first time. This data included in this historical source on Moesia Secunda and Scythia provinces — which included parts of today's Romanian territory — are added to other documentary sources: literary sources, archival documents, epigraphic and numismatic evidence, archaeological research. On this basis is re-created the picture

of the army's civil and military administration system, the moment of the creation of provinces, the stretching of their borders. The author insists then on the troops stationed here, the fortification system built in the area, its efficiency in the confrontation with migratory peoples trying to penetrate the empire. A substantial chapter is devoted to the life of the region, of the economic and commercial life of the region. On the whole, this is a valuable work, of great use for knowing the realities of the 4th-5th centuries on the Lower Danube, where, despite hard times, life continued, its economic, administrative, juridical and cultural life adapting to the demands of the new conditions.

SILVIU ADRIAN

GETO-DACIAN VESTIGES

Digging has been carried out for some time at the Geto-Dacian necropolis at Teșești-Drăgoiești, located in the Târgu Jiu Municipality, wrote us. A rich ceramic, metallic and lithic material has been unearthed. Mention should be made of the bowls and ring-shaped hollow, small cups with high ears, jars with everted hands and handles, three-legged vases, etc. The metal inventory is made up of iron swords with rivets, flinting, daggers, heads with square or hexagonal veins. Researches proved the presence of the Geto-Dacian ritual in small holes on river stone or in urns. Analogies with discoveries made throughout the country in archaeological excavations at Verigile, Slobozia, Băluș, Năvodari, Cania, Carniole, Buzdina, Căpățeni, said the author of the research, locate the Teșești-Drăgoiești necropolis in the 5th century BC, testing at the same time the unity of the Geto-Dacian material culture, the expression of our ancestors' unity as a people.



THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS OF WORLD CHESS

A gold medal, three silver and two bronze. That was the record of the Romanian players who entered the world junior and children's chess championships, FIDE President, declared during a news conference. "My third visit to Timisoara will remain deeply impressed in my memory. Witnessing an encounter of so many young people aged between 7 and 18 was an experience we had not had in chess before. Of late we have endeavored to inspire young people to play fine chess. Some eight-year-olds play as well as the masters thanks to their thoroughness and concentration. There are excellent possibilities in increasing the development of the

chess (under-18). Referring to the organization of this year's world junior and children's chess championships, FIDE President, declared during a news conference: "My third visit to Timisoara will remain deeply impressed in my memory. Witnessing an encounter of so many young people aged between 7 and 18 was an experience we had not had in chess before. Of late we have endeavored to inspire young people to play fine chess. Some eight-year-olds play as well as the masters thanks to their thoroughness and concentration. There are excellent possibilities in increasing the development of the

the championships' success. I can safely affirm that Timisoara could regularly and successfully organize international competitions, especially for children and juniors, the experience of these championships being convincing enough. My sincere congratulations to the hosts."

Let us also mention the success enjoyed by the Swiss system according to which the competition was played, the order of the games having been judiciously established by a computer programme devised for the first time by Nicolae Zaitsev and Mircea Lascu of Timisoara, who also prominently displayed on the scoreboard the standings after each round.

M. CONSTANTIN



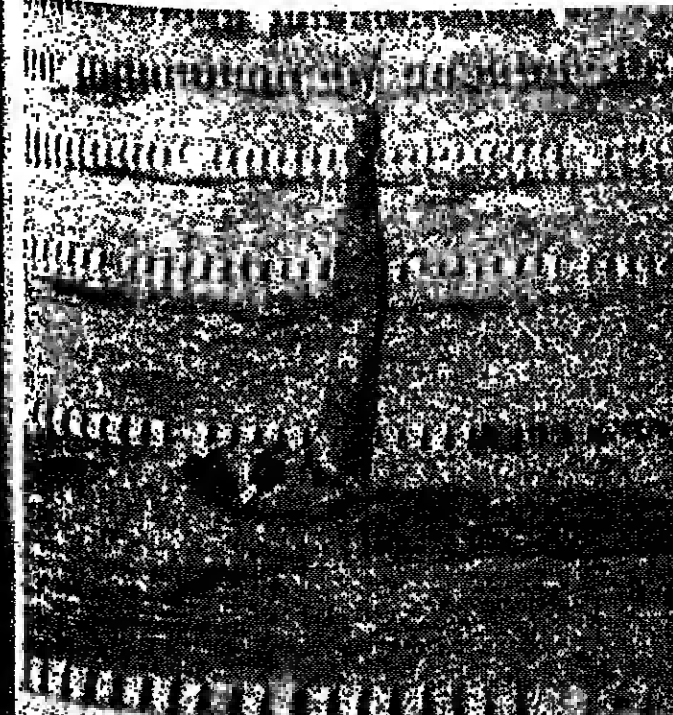
While out of a possible 11, Corina Popescu is a pupil of the General School in Sada, Gorj County. Silver medals went to Gabriel Schwartzman (junior-12), Hecorea Balint (junior-14), Lumina Radu (junior-10). Two bronze medals were awarded to Francisc Nemeth (junior-10) and Andrei Istrășcu.

world's young chess players. Timisoara is a good host in this respect. This was the first time when a competition including so many categories was staged in one city, and there has been no other sports event, except for the Olympiad, to bring together youths from over 60 countries. That is precisely why we are very pleased with

The European junior table tennis championships at Novi Sad ended with a remarkable success of the Romanian sportsmen who, during the eight-day competition, claimed eight medals, of which two gold, three silver and three bronze.

The star of the Romanian team was Otilia Bădescu who won the European title in a spectacular manner, defeating Veronika Krasulova of the USSR 4-1 (21-18, 18-21, 21-18) in the final.

A couple of hours earlier, Otilia Bădescu and Călin Crăciun also won the mixed doubles gold.



TWO RECORDS

A few days ago, the Romanian athlete Alina Asanici managed a 2-m high jump at the world junior championships of Sudbury, Canada. Her performance was a new world junior record and the national senior record. 19-year-old Alina Asanici, a third-year student at the Physical Education and Sports Institute in Bucharest, by the daughter of the gifted pole jumper of yore Petre Asaftei. Alina Asanici set the first national record in 1983 in the under-19 category with a 1.74-m jump. In 1984 she cleared 1.80-m but with great effort. In the following year she managed a 1.80-m jump. In 1986, at the world junior championships in Athens she cleared the silver medal. Also in 1986, at the age of 17, she became Romania's senior champion with a 1.93-m feat.

The Romanian athlete started with 1.77 m and after successful first attempts of 1.81 and 1.85 m, there followed 1.90 and 1.92 m. At 1.92 and 1.91 m the Romanian had in reserve the jump. But Yvelina cleared 1.96 m in the third attempt, with relative difficulty. Alina Asanici then managed a 1.98-m jump in the first attempt and finally settled her duel with Yvelina with a 2-m world junior record which earned her the world title. She is now however that she could have jumped 2.02 m if she had not given way to relaxation after her record-setting performance.

"The Olympics of Seoul", she said, will probably feature an extraordinary clash, I think that if I manage a 2.02-2.03-m jump there I could win a place on the honourable list. For the world record however I am not ready yet. It has been set at 2.09 m by the Bulgarian athlete Stefka Kostadinova.

Alina Asanici does not think she can exceed the performance of the famous Romanian athlete Iolanda Balaș who set a world record in her career, but she hopes that sometime soon she will enjoy at least part of that remarkable sports-woman's fame.

M. STELIAN



BALKAN SWIMMING CONTEST

Hosted by Bucharest, the 10th edition of the Balkan swimming contest benefited by excellent conditions provided by the specialized federation, and by an enthusiastic public who filled to capacity the tribunes of the 23 August swimming pool complex. Attending the event were sportsmen from Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Romania. To Romania, which fielded its entire Olympic team, the contest was a highly important test which will be followed by the forthcoming national championships. The Romanian swimmers won the competition in the overall nations' standings, and in the women's final standings. The greatest interest was aroused by the performance of the Olympic women's team on whom Romanian sports fans justified hopes for the Seoul Olympics.

In the 50-m freestyle event, Tamara Căstănel won emphatically in 25.50 seconds, with her 14.64 minutes in the 100-m medley. Noemi Lung is an undoubted candidate for the Olympic finale. She improved her own Balkan record in the 400-m freestyle and the 800-m butterfly, both where she stands the greatest Olympic chances. Ana Pădăreanu dominated the 100-m butterfly, breaking the 2:00.00 min. and 2:10.00 min. Olympic performances were also put up by Luminița Dăscălescu, Andreea Bălan, Alex. Andriș, Otilia Căstănel, and Maria Rădulescu.

In the men's events, Florin Văduș set a new Balkan record in the 100-m butterfly, also with 20.01 sec. C. MARIAN

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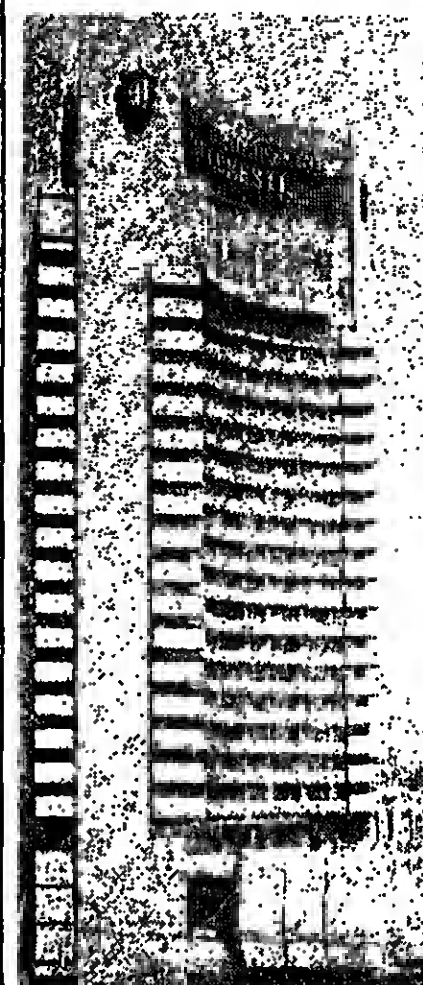
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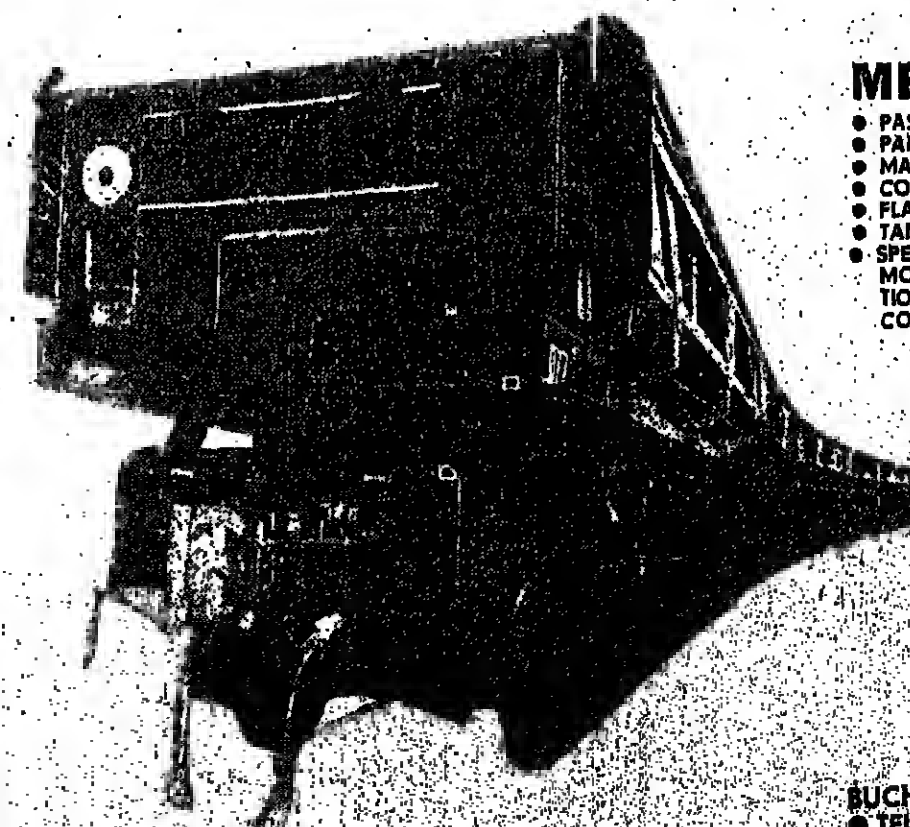
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